THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1796. [Vol. IV.---No. 547.

☞ VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5 h. 1796

On Credit.

WILL BE SOLD,

In fee ſimple, at Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on the 8th day of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

Several unimproved Lots

on Duke and Royal Streets, one of which is a corner lot. Alſo, three lots on Fairfax ſtreet, two of which have ſmall framed houſes thereon. The conditions of ſale will be ¼ of the purchaſe money to be paid in 30 and 60 days—¼ more in 6 months—another ¼ in 12 months—and the remaining ¼ in 18 months after the day of ſale. This property is part of the ſquare on which the Preſbyterian Church ſtands.

Wm. BUSHBY.

Sept. 17. 3wep

Dempſey, Harris, & Co.

In King Street, next door to Mr. John Norwood's,

Have juſt received by the Charleſton from London, via. Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Freſh Drugs & Medicines.

Glaſs furniture and vials, Surgeons' inſtruments, Patent Medicines, Painters' Colours, dry, and ground in oil. Copal varniſh. Gold and Silver Leaf. Starch, Hair Powder, and Fig Blue. Freſh Durham Muſtard. Painters' Bruſhes, and Camel's Hair Pencils. Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon. Eſſence of Anchovies, and Quin's ſauce. A general aſſortment of Perfumery, with moſt articles in their line. Their terms will be liberal, and the greateſt exertion uſed to execute orders with punctuality and diſpatch.

N. B. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping, Iron-works, Plantations, and private families, put up at the ſhorteſt notice, with plain and approved directions.

Country Store keepers and others ſupplied with patent and other medicines at the moſt reduced prices.

Sept. 27. eptf.

GEORGE M'MUNN,

HAS NOW MADE AND READY FOR SALE.

STILLS, aſſorted from 35 to 200 gall.
Hatters and Waſh Kettles.
Fiſh Kettles and Stew Pans.
Counter ſcales and ſcale beams aſſorted.
Laed and Iron weights in ſets.
Pewter meaſures, aſſorted.
Iron wire.
Sheet lead, and thin ſheet copper, fit for Houſe-plumming buſineſs.
An aſſortment of Tin Ware.

The whole of which are made in the beſt manner and ſold on reaſonable terms.

☞ Orders for all kind of Copper work will be duly attended to, and the higheſt price given for old Copper, Lead, and Pewter. July 30. 3mep

PLAISTER of PARIS,

Of the beſt Quality,
FOR SALE BY
PHILIP MAGRUDER.

September 20. 1796 tf.

Oliver Price will, on reaſonable terms, board ſix or eight creditable perſons. Sept. 27.

For London,

THE SHIP
POMONA.

Thomas Haywood, Maſter,

With good accommodations for paſſengers —She will ſail in ten days—For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board. or to Wm. WILSON.

Oct. 6.

For Freight or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP
Hannah & Eliza,
OF BOSTON,

Burthen 262 tons, Robert Emery, Maſter —ſails ſuperior to moſt merchantmen.—will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.—She will bear inſpection.

FOR SALE,
ON BOARD SAID SHIP,

A few puncheons and barrels New England Rum; Gentlemen's ſhoes and Ladie's and Gentlemens' Morocco ſhoes and ſlippers of a ſuperior quality. For terms apply to the maſter on board.

Sept 10. tf.

For Sale,

The Schooner
FARMER,

Pain Chaſe, Maſter; Burden about 650 barrels—She may be viewed by applying to the ſubſcribers, or Capt. Chaſe on board, at Col. Hooe's wharf. They have alſo for ſale,

25 hhds. New England Rum; one bale Baſta Muſlins; 3 trunks of gloves and mitts; two trunks of Iriſh linens; half buſhels, pails, tubbs; 136 caſks of lime; 14 barrels liver oil; 5 bals. of ſalmon; a few hhds. and barrels of Muſcovado Sugar; a few hhds and barrels of Coffee; two bales of five buſhel bags made of ſtrong ſacking; barr iron; fine and coarſe ſalt; thirty barrels of pork.

Wm. HARTSHORNE and CO.

10th mo. 4th, 1796.

JOSEPH CARY

HAS for ſale at his Warehouſe in King Street, adjoining Meſſrs. James Patton & James Dykes,

Jamaica Rum in puncheons, Hollands Gin in quarter caſks, Liſbon wine in pipes and quarter caſks, Malaga in quarter caſks, ſherry in do. Teneriffe in hogſheads, Whiſky in Tierces and barrels, Porter in caſks, Muſcovado Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Salt in ſacks, a few hundred weight well cured bacon, and about 1000 Cedar poſts. Alſo a Lot of ground on Royal ſtreet oppoſite Dr. Muir's, containing 40 feet front and 96 feet deep, with the benefit of an alley.

July 2. t.f.

Mandeville and Jamelton

Have juſt received per the brigs Nancy Carran, from Cadiz, Fair Columbian, Jamaica, and other veſſels.

40 puncheons high 4th proof Rum.
30 hogſheads prime ſugars,
50 bags Cotton.
10,000lb. Green Coffee.
20 Bags Race Ginger,
20 Bags black Pepper,
18 Bags Pimento.
80 Q. Caſks Sherry from 3 to 15 years old.
80 Qr Caſks Malaga.
12 Pipes Madeira.
20 Pipes Port.
10 pipes Cogniac Brandy.

They have alſo on hand a very general aſſortment of Bottled Wines, London Porter in caſks of 6 doz. and other liquors. Teas, Almonds, Spices, Rice, Soal Leather, Salt, Soap and candles, &c. which they will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit. Sept. 6.

I wiſh to take a young man of good character, to the ſtudy of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

Auguſt 20.

Blackford, Lewis, & Co.

At their Wholeſale Warehouſe, No. 8, Bank-Street, Baltimore,

Have imported in the Ship Montezuma, from London, and the Ship Rebecca, from Hull,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

—ALSO—

A variety of Fancy Goods,

Callicoes, Handkerchiefs, &c. which they will ſell cheap for caſh, or on the cuſtomary credit to punctual and conſtant cuſtomers. They daily expect a further ſupply of Goods by the Jane and Adriana from Liverpool.

Baltimore, Sept. 16 6wep.

Antigua Rum & Muſcovado Sugars,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, warranted 5 yeaes old, and of a very ſuperior quality,
Rice in hogſheads and tierces,
Fifty barrels prime New-York Pork,
James River Coal,
And fifty hogſheads of yellow Maryland Tobacco,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT HAMILTON.

Sept. 17. eptf.

Cleaver & Mitchell

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have juſt imported (from England,)

A General Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

And now offering for ſale at their Store in Fairfax ſtreet, being the next houſe above Mr. Robert Youngs.

—CONSISTING OF—

FINE and coarſe coatings; white, blue, green, and brown ſerges; fine and coarſe flannels; velvet and velveteens; caſſimiers, printed quiltings, and a variety of other waiſtcoatings; printed calicoes, and ſhawls, Iriſh linens. Likewiſe, a quantity of paper and horn puttons; pins; Japaned waiters and caniſters: copper tea kettles; Britania metal tea pots, with ſtands; table knives and forks; pocket and pen-knives; awl blades and thimbles; horn and ivory combs; black and red lead pencils; pocket books, black and red morocco; wafers and ſealing wax; table mats; gun flints; Jewſharps; Japaned and iron candle ſnuffers, a few caſks of nails, tin plate in boxes; a quantity of earthen ware well aſſorted; tobacco pipes in boxes, large bowls.

They likewiſe offer for ſale, a quantity of Jaconet, book, ſtriped, and ſprigged muſlin dimities; plain and coloured bordered muſlins; handkerchiefs; ſtriped and clouded nanedns, with a variety of other articles.

They likewiſe flatter themſelves no perſon will be able to give more general ſatisfaction. Sept. 17. 2m1aw

HARDWARE.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

HARDWARE,

ALSO,

Dimities, Fuſtians, Jeans, Thickſets, Sheetings, and Iriſh Linens. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Sprigs aſſorted. Crowley Steel in half faggots. Anvils and Vices.—They have on hand, from their former importations, a great variety of DRY GOODS.—Sail-cloth, from No. 1 to 8. White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, and Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil. Nutmegs, Fig Blue, Alum, Madder, Shot, and Lead. Which they offer for ſale on the uſual credit, at their Wholeſale Warehouſe on Swift's Alley, oppoſite to Patton & Butcher's Iron Store. May 20.

FOR SALE,
For Morris and Nicholſon's Notes,

A lot in the Federal City,

A Lot in the town of Bath; a ſhare or two in the Potomack Company; two Kilns of Bricks; 4780 acres land in Ohio County

R. T. HOOE.

Auguſt 21. 2 m.

To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.

ON the firſt Monday in November next, at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Alexandria, a Poll will be opened to chooſe a proper perſon to repreſent the Diſtrict, compoſed of the Counties of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax, as an Elector, to vote for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

C. TURNER, Sheriff.

September 28. 1796.

Carne & Slade

Have juſt received from Philadelphia a general aſſortment of

Bar Iron, Share Moulds,

Bliſtered Steel, and Waggon Boxes, which they offer for ſale at their ſtore in Fairfax-ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new Buildings.—They fully intend keeping a conſtant ſupply, and paying due attention to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour them with their commands, in order that they may meet with no diſappointment, for they ſhall be regular in their Spring and Fall importations of Crawley Steel, Anvils, Vices, Files, Raſps, Sheet Iron, Sledges, and Hammers, with nearly every other article which a Blackſmith wants, they flatter themſelves no perſon will be able to give more general ſatisfaction.

N. B. By the very firſt veſſels from Liverpool and Briſtol they expect a very general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthen Ware.

Sept. 3. eptf

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Drinker and Stanſbury,

In the ſtore formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, Caſtings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spaniſh Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Pruſſian blue; patent yellow; vermilion; verdigriſe; chalk; whiting and putty; 7–8, 8–10, 9–11 and 10–12 window glaſs; powder and ſhot; copal and common varniſh; ſpirits of turpentine; hatters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick ſilver; logwood and glue; white ſoap; mould and dipp'd candles; ſlates; bruſhes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS wholeſale, conſiſting of cloths, caſſimers muſlins, hoſiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons &c. July 14.

Stores to be let, &c.

SUNDRY Stores to be let, ſuitable for the ſtoring of Weſt India produce, flour, &c. ſituate in the neighbourhood of the Union Brew-Houſe, by the ſubſcriber, who will contract for any quantity of good clean Barley, weighing 45lb. per buſhel, not to exceed twelve thouſand buſhels, all over weight to be paid for extra—enquire at his Dry Good Store, in King Street, near Royal Street, No. 3, where he has for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of Merchandiſe, among which are of the beſt

Superfine Broad-cloths and Caſimeres,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins, &c. &c.

All of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ROBERT SMOCK.

Sept. 8. eptf.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on Friday the 6th inſtant, a negro fellow known in the neighbourhood by the name of JOHN WILKES, has but one eye, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and about 28 or 30 years of age; he has a fondneſs for the ſea, and may probably offer to ſhip himſelf, maſters of veſſels are therefore hereby forewarned from taking him. He took with him 2 white tow oſnaburg ſhirts, 1 pair of cotton, and two pair of oſnaburg trouſers, an old brown clothcoat and one ditto caſimere coat, and two or three waiſtcoats. The above reward will be given on his being committed to the workhouſe in this town.

Sept. 17. J. B. NICKOLLS.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS
RESPECTING
THE CAPTURE OF FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, JULY 17.

Extract of a Letter.

"The fate of this city is at length decided and the French are maſters of it. I will give the details of what paſſed during and ſince the bombardment. After the arch-duke Charles had quited the Lower Rhine, to proceed to the army of the Upper Rhine, after the abandonment of the poſition of Friedburg, Gen. Wartenſleben received orders to occupy the poſt of Bergen, and to maintain himſelf in it until the main body of the army had entirely paſſed the Mein; but fearing that he ſhould be turned by the French who might proceed from Friedburg to Hanau, Wartenſleben thought proper not to obey the order and retired alſo beyond the Mein towards Neuiſenburg, after having thrown 4000 men into Frankfort, whoſe defence might protect his retreat.

"On the 12th, at 5 in the evening, the troops ſhewed themſelves near the city. The batteries of the ramparts fired a few ſhots, to which the beſiegers replied from their howitzers. A ſhort time afterwards the city was ſummoned; the commandant refuſed. A ſecond ſummons followed the firſt; a ſimilar refuſal on the part of the commandant.

"The bombardment commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; ſeveral parts of the city were ſet fire to, and many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds.

"The alarm depicted on the countenances of the citizens wandering through the ſtreets, and the diſpoſitions of defence which the Auſtrians continued to make, formed a ſtriking and terrible ſcene. At three o'clock the firing ceaſed, and one deputation of the magiſtrates went to Gen. Wartenſleben, while another deputation proceeded to Gen. Jourdan; the former ſolicited to capitulate, and the latter to ſpare the city. Gen. Wartenſleben was inflexible; but Gen. Jourdan, the contrary, received the deputies with great politeneſs, and teſtified his regret at being forced to have recourſe to ſuch diſaſtrous meaſures. The capitulation did not take place, and the alarms of the inhabitants became only deeper and better founded, the commandant reſolved to defend the city to the laſt extremity, and prepared fire engines in all parts.

"The next day, at eleven at night, the French recommenced the bombardment from three batteries which they had between the gate of Echeſheim and All Saints. A ſhower of balls deſtroyed the buildings that were in the direction of the batteries, and the flames burſt forth in ſeveral parts. We ſhould have been buried under the ruins of the buildings, if humanity had not induced the French themſelves to ſuſpend the bombardment. The French General Kleber carried even his generoſity ſo far as to ſend three fire engines which he had taken in the environs, with 120 men without arms, in order to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing the fire; but they were not ſuffered to enter the city.

"At length general Wartenſleben ſuffered himſelf to be prevailed upon, and aſked leave to ſurrender; and the next day, the 14th, the capitulation was ſigned at Bornheim by general Brady and general Kleber.

"The number of houſes burnt is 250; among them is a bake houſe, the houſe of a Pruſſian captain, where there was merchandize worth ſeveral thouſand crowns. The Poſt Office and the Prince of Tour and Taxis's palace ſuffered much.

"The conduct of the French, ſince their entrance into Frankfort, has completely contradicted the idea of implacable hatred which they ſeem to have vowed againſt us. The garriſon is 1800 ſtrong. The ſoldiers of the city and burghers have been diſarmed."

Bonnard, general of the diviſion of reſerve of the Sambre and the Meuſe, to the magiſtrates of the city of Frankfort.

Head-Quarters, Frankfort, July 9.

"I give you advice, gentlemen, that in conſequence of the will of the general in chief Jourdan, you will have no requiſitions to fulfill beyond thoſe ſigned by the commiſſary in chief of the ſaid army.

"I inform you alſo, that nobody will force you to receive mandats; good will ſhall be the rule of all our operations. (Signed)

"BONNARD"

CAPITULATION

Of the city of Frankfort, at preſent occupied by the Imperial troops, between M. the Baron de Brady, Colonel in the Emperor's ſervice, inveſted with powers by the Count de Wartenſleben, General of Artillery, Commander of the Auſtrian army on the Lower Rhine; and the General of Diviſion Kleber, Commander of the Left Wing of the French army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, authorized by the General in Chief, Jourdan, ſigned at Bornheim, 26th Meſſidor, 4th year of the French Republic.

Art. I. Dating from the moment of the ſignature of the conditions here announced, there ſhall be an armiſtice of 48 hours between the two Imperial and French armies upon the two banks of the Kentz, which ſhall ſerve for a line of demarcation, and from its ſource of the Mein in the Rhine.—Granted.

Art. II. At the expiration of the forty-eight hours the General of Artillery, Count of Wartenſleben ſhall withdraw the Imperial troops from the city of Frankfort, and ſhall convey them to the left bank of the Mein.

Rep. At the expiration of forty eight hours the Republic ſhall immediately take poſſeſſion of the gates of Saxenhauſon, which ſhall not be given up until the rear of the Auſtrian column ſhall have entirely quitted the city.

Art. III. The garriſon at preſent in Frankfort ſhall carry with them its artillery and ammunition, they ſhall go out with their arms and baggage—Rep. Granted.

Art. IV. The property of the inhabitants ſhall be reſpected and ſecured; no puniſhment ſhall be inflicted, no reproach ſhall be made to the inhabitants for their conduct in former periods—Rep. The inhabitants ſhall rely in this reſpect upon French generoſity, the ſentiments of which they will find in the proclamation of the general in chief Jourdan, to the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine; a proclamation of which colonel Brady will be pleaſed to diſtribute ſome copies to the inhabitants.

The capitulation was ſigned by the two parties at ſeven in the morning of the above mentioned day.

(Signed)
The Baron de BRADY,
Colonel of the regiment of Murray.
KLEBER,
Commander of the left wing of the Sambre and Meuſe army.
Conformable to the original.
PAJOR,
Aid de Camp to General Kleber.

LONDON, JULY 30.

It turns out to be a fact that there were ſome diſputes between the Germans and Conde's army, which ended in bloodſhed. Letters have been received in town by the relatives of ſome officers in the Prince's army, which gives the following account of this affair: The pay which they for ſome time received regularly, from ſupplies ſent from Britain, having been ſuſpended, either from a temporary miſcarriage of the remittances, or from a total alteration in the ſyſtem of ſupply, the ſoldiers were abſolutely without either pay or proviſions on their retreat.—Men with arms in their hands will not want what they ſtand in need of, and have the means of taking—they betook themſelves to plunder to ſupply the neceſſities—the Germans complained of the robbery, and force was oppoſed to force. After ſome confuſion and bloodſhed, they received ſupplies by ſome means or other, and quietneſs was reſtored.

DUEL.

Shots were exchanged on Friday, at Pancras, between a gentleman of the Temple and a gentleman of Brook-ſtreet. Pop went one piſtol—and then, pop went the other; but no blood flowed. An explanation was deſired; when, lo! it appeared that the combatants never had any quarrel with each other—had not ſeen one another before for many years, and were old ſchool-fellows. But how came they to meet in this hoſtile manner? It thus happened:—the Brook-ſtreet gentleman conceiving himſelf injured by a Mr. Y—, who lives in the ſame buildings where Mr. R—— has chambers, thruſt a challenge into the key-hole of his door. This challenge a wag removed, and put into the letter-box of Mr. R——'s door. Mr. R—— read it, and imagining that he had affronted ſome perſon when he was drunk, tho't it honorable to run the chance of killing, or being killed, when ſober.—It was duſk when the parties met, and they could not rightly ſee each other until the flaſh from the pan made them perceive an explanation neceſſary!

It has been ſtated that the age of miricles has not ceaſed, and that in Italy the profane touch to the French Republicans has been found of convert a crown of jewels into a decoration of paſte. Perhaps however, the pious zeal and prudent care of the Prieſts have had ſome ſhare in producing the miracle. Some years ſince a Nobleman waited upon Deard, the celebrated toy-man, with his wife's jewels, and told him as he was exceedingly diſtreſſed for money, he was obliged to diſpoſe of the originals, but begged that he might have imirations in paſte as nearly like them as poſſible. "I ſhould be extremely happy, "ſaid Deard, "to oblige your Lordſhip had I not, at the particular requeſt of your Lady, done her the ſame favour three years ſince."

There never was a greater want of a good Prophet than at this period, for no perſon of common foreſight can gueſs how matters are likely to end.

LORD BELCARRES.
AND
GENERAL M'LEOD.

[A Correſpondence between Lord BELCARES, Governor of Jamaica, and General M'LEOD, member of the Britiſh Parliament, on the ſubject of a ſavage mode of warfare adopted againſt the Maroons, has been deemed of ſufficient importance to occupy nearly the whole of ſome of the Northern prints—It far exceeded the limits deſtined in the MIRROR for ſuch matter—but the following epitome from GALE's INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, coming within the compaſs of our exotic department, and containing a brief recapitulation of the moſt intereſting facts detailed in this Correſpondence, may perhaps be full as acceptable to our readers as the letters entire.]

General M'LEOD brought forward a motion ſome time ago in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, reſpecting an hundred *bloodhounds* and the thirty Spaniſh *chaſſeurs*, armed with ſpears, imported into Jamaica from Cuba, for the purpoſe of hunting down and extirpating the Maroons. He read an extract to prove that complete ſucceſs was expected from the enterprize, and another extract from a book to explain that theſe dogs were trained up for the purpoſe by being fed with *human fleſh!* The Maroons he repreſented as free men with whom the government of Jamaica had entered into treaties, and he thought the houſe was called upon to inſtitute an enquiry into this infamous ſpecies of warfare, which, if related in the Weſt-Indies, would produce miſeries too horrid to think on.—Mr. DUNDAS, in reply ſaid that ſo ſoon as miniſters were apprized of the importation of bloodhounds, orders were ſent that no *improper* uſe ſhould be made of them, and that he *believed* they only intended to find out the hiding places of the Maroons. He ſaid they did not exceed 400 perſons, and that they occupied ſtrong defiles and faſtneſſes, pouring upon the inhabitants when night came on, committing murder and devaſtation, and retreating by day to their impenetrable receſſes in the mountains.—Mr. SHERIDAN thought there was ambiguity in the word *improper*, in the orders ſent by miniſters, as *any uſe* of theſe ferocious animals, was repugnant to his ideas.

The Maroons were not Britiſh ſubjects, but an independent race of men living on terms of amity with the government, and by a treaty with Lord Trelawny in 1738, it was agreed, that if a Maroon was guilty of any offence, he was to be puniſhed by his *own people*. The offence which occaſioned the preſent war, was the ignominious puniſhment of a Maroon by a public whipping for ſtealing a pig, and a refuſal of the government to make reparation for this infraction of the treaty. This was not ſurely a caſe which authorized the *extermination* of a whole race of people, who, at leaſt, ſhewed their courage in waging war with ſuch an unequal force, againſt the whole iſland of Jamaica.—Mr. DENT, in vindication of the meaſure, mentioned an inſtance where the Maroons ſurrounded a tent, in which were ſixteen gentlemen, whom they ſhot one by one.—General M'LEOD ſaid, he had ſo far ſucceeded in his object, as to hear miniſters admit, that if bloodhounds were introduced, they would not ſanction their uſe; but, if they did ſo, he would ſtick as cloſe to them as theſe dreadful animals did to their prey. The general then withdrew his motion.

In conſequence of this motion and debate, Lord BELCARRES, who commands at Jamaica, and who felt himſelf implicated by the motion, explains in a letter to C. YORKE, Eſq. the motives for his conduct, and declares not a drop of human blood has been ſhed by theſe creatures, but they were kept in the rear merely to terrify. In conſequence of this, 260 Maroons ſurrendered, and from every appearance the rebellion was nearly ſubdued. Lord Belcarres thus deſcribes the Maroons:

I ſerved laſt war with eleven nations of Indian ſavages. Their dreſs is not more wild or fantaſtic than that of the Maroon ſavage; but the one is a real character, the other is an aſſumed one. In war a Maroon ſavage goes through his exerciſe with his hair plaited, his face beſmeared, and his body painted the colour of the ground or foliage; he conceals himſelf, when diſcovered, he twiſts and turns to avoid his enemy's fire, he throws his arms in the air, with wonderful agility, and when a repreſented victim falls, the children ruſh forward, and with their knives cloſe the ſcene. As it ſuits their views, all this is reverſed; they change with their dreſs their ferocity; they aſſume the moſt mild and inſinuating manners: they deſcend from their mountains to the plains, and mix with civilized ſociety: the proprietors of eſtates dare not, however, refuſe them any thing they aſk.

His lordſhip vindicates the introduction of the bloodhounds, and adds,

I muſt be judged by my actions; I deſire no ſkreen, no ſhelter, but the honour of my own mind; but I publicly avow, in the face of the world, that if neceſſity had obliged me to uſe theſe dogs, I ſhould have had exactly that compunction which yourſelf muſt have felt, if a murderer had entered your gates, and was torn by your houſe dog.

He then recapitulates various acts of

to explain
ed up f[illegible] the
human flesh!
nted as free
vernment of
treaties, and
s called upon
nto this infa-
which, if re-
, would pro-
think on. —
said that so
pprized of the
unds, orders
er use should
t he *believed*
d out the hid-
ons. He said
persons, and
g defiles and
the inhabit-
, committing
and retreat-
netrable recef-
Ir. SHERIDAN
iguity in the
orders sent by
these ferocious
to his ideas.
t British fub-
t race of men
with the go-
ty with Lord
was agreed,
lty of any of-
nished by his
which occafi-
vas the igno-
Maroon by
tealing a p[illegible]g,
overnment to
infraction of
not surely a
extermination
ople, who, at
ge in waging
l force, againſt
Jamaica.—Mr.
the measure,
here the Ma-
in which were
om they ſhot
M'LEOD ſaid,
his object, as
that if blood-
they would
it, if they did
e to them as
to their prey.
ew his motion.
motion and
es, who com-
who felt him-
tion, explains
KE, Eſq. the
act, and de-
an blood has
res, but they
rely to terri-
his, 260 Ma-
rom every ap-
as nearly ſub-
thus deſcribes

leven nations of
ſs is not more
the Maroon ſa-
haracter, the o-
war a Maroon
ercise with his
red, and his bo-
e ground or fo-
when diſcover-
oid his enemy's
the air, with
n a repreſented
h forward, and
ſcene. As it
reverſed; they
ferocity; they
nſinuating man-
ir mountains to
vilized ſociety:
e not, however,
ſk.

the introduc-
and adds,
ions; I deſire
e honour of my
avow, in the
neceſſity had o-
I ſhould have
on which your-
erer had enter-
by your houſe

various acts of

cruelty which the Maroons have been guilty of, and concludes,

Let this effecting narrative close with a melancholy truth, that all the prisoners who fell into their hands were murdered in cold blood, and the shrieks of some of the miserable victims were distinctly heard by their fellow soldiers; but let this island and empire rejoice, that no barbarity, no act of retaliation has disgraced the national character of virtue and humanity.

General M'LEOD replies at length, in a letter to Mr. Yorke, to his lordship's vindication, many articles of which he renders futile by his pointed animadversions, which he thus continues.

"I will now make a better defence for his Lordship than he has made for himself. The true state of the case seems to be, that the Planters of Jamaica, as appears from their history, have long wished to extirpate the Maroons, and that they seized the occasion of the present convulsion of principle, and the present rage against liberty excited by our Ministry, to effect their purpose, in which the noble Earl in my opinion most wrongfully joined. It perhaps might require higher reverence for man as man, greater knowledge of the law of nature and nations, and a deeper study of the philosophy of government than generally falls to the share of our nobles, to have enabled his lordship to have resisted the Assembly and the inhabitants in this dreadful scheme. I impute not inhumanity to him, but *weakness*, in yielding to the cruelty of men who derive their riches and consequence from the misery of human beings, and I have his authority for saying that it was not his act but theirs.

"But a charge of a much more serious complexion is now provoked by Lord Belcarres and the Assembly of Jamaica, than that which I urged in the House of Commons. They have shewn their admiration of Spanish policy and mercy, by the most exact and complete adoption of them.—Not satisfied with subduing and disarming the Maroons, a free body of men, existing under the protection of the British crown and nation, they have robbed them of their lands, and have banished them from their native country, not individually, but in a mass; men, women, and children. We have had debates on the different sorts of exile, of which, I think, there are three. Persons may be ordered to quit their country, and settle where they will; they may be carried to a particular place, and forced there to remain, but with freedom, or they may be made slaves.—These unhappy free Maroons had no choice in the place or degree of their exile, and whether they are gone to Botany Bay, the favorite destination for those who struggle for liberty, I know not. Jamaica in this transaction has correctly copied on a small scale, the example of Spain in expelling the Moors, and certainly has not the apology of serving the cause of religion."

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS Stolen from my Stable last night, a bright bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 14½ hands high, and well formed. He has a small star in his forehead and a considerable mixture of grey hairs on some of his legs—he was shod all round, and with new shoes before—he paces, trots, and canters tolerably well. Also, a saddle and bridle with plated bit and stirrup irons. I will give ten dollars for the delivery of the horse to me in Alexandria, or the above reward for horse and thief.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

October 7.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Montgomery county, State of Maryland, near the Point Chapel, Negro POWEL, about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; he had on and took with him four pair of nankeen breeches, one old fur hat, one white shirt, ruffled at the bosom, one pair of white cotton stockings, two tow linen shirts, one do. trousers, and an old fiddle which he can play a little on. This fellow has a down look, and when examined closely, will always keep stepping back. He will probably change his name and clothing, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. If taken in the State of Virginia, & delivered to Archy B. Edmonston, in Alexandria, near Andrew Wales's brewery, or I will pay all reasonable charges if bro't home.

THO'S. EDMONSTON.

October 8. 3t

Alexandria, October 8.

THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING INFORMATION
HAS BEEN PUBLISHED
BY AUTHORITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Cathalan, jun. Consul of the United States at Marseilles, to Joseph Fenwick, Consul of the United States at Bourdeaux, dated July 20, 1796.

"Just now a fisherman is sent to me by the Danish captain of a ship entering into Pomegul, the island in this road where ships from the Levant or Barbary are to perform quarantine, from Algiers with all the Americans who were there in slavery."

Extract of a letter from the Captain of the brig Cincinnatus, at Halifax, dated the 10th Sept. to Mr. John Gardiner, the owner in Philadelphia.

"I am detained here by admiral Murray's squadron, being sent in on account of sailing from a Dutch colony —the brig is not yet libelled. The Assistance came in here yesterday with a French frigate taken by the squadron. When my vessel is cleared, I shall be unable to proceed for want of people."

The above was brought by the packet arrived at New-York. The frigate mentioned above is supposed to be one of Barney's division.

The ship Eliza, Capt. Borrowdale, of this port, has arrived at Philadelphia from Bourdeaux—Passage 65 days.

English accounts state that there is little less than 70 millions of scrip in the hands of the original contractors, of speculators, or in pawn at the bank, which is to be taken up by the public, and must be purchased before the minister can expect to obtain a new loan.

One Levein, a Jew broker, in London, failed lately for 40 or 50,000l. sterling. He was a subscriber of no less than 110,000l. in the last loan of 18 millions.

In Turkey, great efforts are making to form a respectable navy—two hundred ships have been launched—and the Grand Seignior has given orders that all former marine ordinances shall be collected into a code.

A gentleman who had seen a play performed by a company of strollers, on being asked what sort of actors they were, said, "He liked the Prompter, well enough, for he was the only person he heard!"

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman, now at Paris, to his friend in New-York dated July 15.

"There certainly is not a place in the world where time can be spent so agreeably, or so advantageously, to people who set any store by an accumulation of knowledge, as in France; and I am more convinced than ever that there is not a better character on earth than the French in general. Their great degree of sensibility often drives them to dangerous extremes; but, as a people, they abhor cruelty, notwithstanding all that passed in the days of Robespierre's monarchy. I have never seen a guillotine, nor has a single one operated during the time I have been in France. While I was in England, there was two or three suffered here; but there is a prejudice growing fast, and taking strong root in this country against the punishment of death in any case. Perhaps they are going too far on the other extreme. However, they have had the boldness to publish it in the midst of a revolution. Many excuses are to be made in behalf of the French people for the conduct of their late rulers. The Convention was composed of men of very different principles—of royalists—of pure republicans—of vile Jacobins—and men of no principle or any other view but that of peculation. In short, they were a mass of ingredients that could either ornament or disgrace the human character, surrounded by men worse, if possible, than themselves; and all these were contending for power; so that there was as decided and as openly proclaimed a war within the walls of the Convention, as between the French and Austrians, but more severe as they put their prisoners to death. I believe the cruelties that have been committed are without a parallel; however, it is fortunate for humanity that the principal leaders in every thing that brought misery upon France were cut off by the very instrument that they prepared for the destruction of others, and a new order of things has taken place. They have formed a government which was immediately accepted by every section (about the size of a parish) except one, in France, and of these there are no less than forty-four thousand. Every man gave his vote in person, by ballot or *viva voce*, at his own option. The government is strong and respected, and is now engaged in one of the most vigorous campaigns the world ever saw. The paper money, like our old continental, is depreciated to almost nothing, and is in fact out of circulation as money; but their gold and silver is as plenty to all appearance as in any country in the world. The manufactures are increasing, and building went forward last summer on a greater scale than I have ever seen in any other country, but much of this was owing to the workmen being easily paid off with paper money. The poor know no distress, comparatively speaking, in this country; at least, no man can suffer, for every mouth gets three quarters of a pound of bread for nothing per day, or what is the same thing, for three sous a pound, which is some fractions below an English farthing.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Be pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, September 24th, 1796.

"I have been informed that Mr. Edmund Randolph who has lately visited Mr. Jefferson says, that Mr. Jefferson will serve in the office of President of the United States, if elected."

It thus appears that Mr. Fauchet was correctly informed, when he said that *Mr. Jefferson was the man on whom the* PATRIOTS *were turning their eyes as a successor to the President*—It is not impossible the facts hereafter may be developed, which will shew that Mr. Fauchet's declaration was equally true, when he said that Mr. Jefferson *foresaw the crisis of the insurrection* and on that account "*prudently retired*"—If this be so, what are we to think of a late pamphlet, which imputes indecision and dotage to Mr. Adams, ambition and hatred of liberty to Mr. Jay, indolence and cowardice to Mr. Hamilton; and which at the same celebrates this *prudent retreat* as a proof of diffidence "which blushes while it receives the *crowning* honors of its country."

Says a Correspondent,

Mr. Volney, the celebrated French author and traveller, left Lexington in Kentucky the latter part of August, on a tour through the Northern country, to the Lakes, &c. &c. We are informed that the object of this gentleman's journey is, to observe *how the wind blows in the Western Country.*

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

France possesses at this moment only three colonies in the West Indies: Cayenne, which was never reckoned as any thing in the commercial scale. Gaudaloupe, which hardly supports itself—the produce of which does not amount to one quarter part of what it did before the war, since France gets nothing, and the United States very little.

St. Domingo is divided between the French and the English. The latter possess that part formerly called Grande Anse, comprehending Irois, Abricors, Cape Dame Marie, Jeremie and Cayemites. They have also Port-au-Prince, la Croix de-Bouquets, le Mirebolais, l'Archahaye, St. Marc, and the Mole; that is, in all ten parishes. There remains then to the French forty-eight. In this number are the parishes of the north part of the island, which, before the revolution, were the richest and most opulent of the colony.

The quarters which are in the hands of the English, produce four times as much as those which appertain to the French.

[The paper then proceeds to assign the reasons for this difference—The principle one is, that in the places possessed by the English, or those under their command, the negroes work. In those possessed by the French, the mulattoes have the ascendancy, and there the negroes will not work, but pillage, burn, and destroy.]

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 6.

SAMUEL SMITH is UNANIMOUSLY re-elected representative in the Congress of the United States—the best proof of his having consulted the interests and deserved the confidence of his constituents.

ANATOMY.

DOCTOR WIESENTHAL proposes to deliver a course of LECTURES on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and SURGERY, which will commence on the first Monday in November next, at 12 o'clock.

The subject will be elucidated by a variety of very elegant Anatomical preparations. For terms and particulars apply to Dr. Wiesenthal, No. 40. North Gay-street.

Baltimore, Oct. 8.

MIDWIFERY

DOCTOR EDWARD JOHNSON and Doctor WIESENTHAL will deliver a course of LECTURES on MIDWIFERY. This course will commence on the first Monday in November, at 5 o'clock in the evening; at the residence of Dr. Johnson, No. 93. Hanover-street. The Anatomical and Physiological parts of the course will be treated by Dr. Wiesenthal; the practical part and the diseases peculiar to women and children by Dr. Johnson. For terms, &c. apply to Dr. Johnson.

Baltimore Oct. 8.

Horse for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 18th of October, being the first day of the Fredericksburg Races, the beautiful, thorough bred Horse NORVAL, will be offered for sale. He was got by Snark, his dam by Shakespeare, out of Lady Northumberland, the dam of my mare Camilla.—Lady Northumberland was imported by the late hon. John Tayloe, Esq. If he is not sold by private bargain on that day, he will be exposed at Public Sale on the next day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr. Henderson's tavern.—One half the money to be paid down, and bond, with approved security for the balance, payable in 12 months after, will be required. A proper certificate of his age and pedigree may be seen by applying to me.

BECKWITH BUTLER.

Westmoreland, Oct. 1.

A House to Rent.

I WILL rent for one or more years, that three story Brick House situate on King street, adjoining the store of Hepburn and Dundas, and give possession the 5th day of December next.

Wm. HEPBURN.

Oct. 7. 4wep.

Notice.

ALL those wanting business done in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Fairfax, or the Court of Hustings, will please apply to Mr. Owen Gwathmey, who has charge of it.

Oct. 7. G. DENEALE.

A VERY VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, A DISTILLERY AND BREWERY, AND SUNDRY STONE QUARRIES TO BE LET.

I WILL rent my Merchant Mill at the Little Falls of Potowmac, for any term, not less than seven, or more than eleven years, from the first day of September next. The Mill house is 42 by 40 feet, three stories high, built with stone, and has in it 3 pair of French burr stons, two overshot 18 feet water wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and necessary for carrying on the business with dispatch, and at as little expence as possible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where crafts of any burthen may deliver grain, and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Washington, about three miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This situation aided by a sufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extensive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the distance to it being from 8 to 10 miles less, than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmack. There are on the premisses a large stone Cooper's shop, a stone granery and a commodious Miller's house. At the landing aforesaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardness and probably will be finished the ensuing Fall.

There are also on the premises a Brewery and Distillery built with stone, in them are three stills, two coppers or boilers, with every necessary article, all new, and in good order, and sufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Distillery, upon a very extensive plan. This property I will rent for the same term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premises, and along the banks of the river, where crafts may load with ease and dispatch, is an immense quantity of building and foundation stones, four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with ease, the stone taken from these quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other stone brought to it. I will rent these quarries seperately or together as may best suit.

Upon the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the Mill is a stone Dwelling house, large enough for the accommodation of a family, also, a kitchen, Dairy, smoke house, &c. and a garden enclosed, and in cultivation, the soil of which is equal in goodness to any in this state. I will also rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Distillery is a Smith's shop in which is a complete set of Blacksmith's tools, which I will also rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blacksmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the stone quarries, I will sell three crafts which were built for the purpose of carrying stone. They will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate possession will be given, for terms apply to the subscriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Distillery with their appurtenances will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and must be so returned, at the expiration of the lease or leases.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alex. August 16.

ALL persons who are interested are desired to take notice, that I Jacob Michael of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, purchased of Mary Magdalena Henneuger, daughter of John Frederick Hennenger, late of the town of Alexandria, in the state aforesaid, deceased, all the right and interest which she had in equity or otherwise to any lands of which the said John Frederick died seized. And the said Mary Magdalena having been born in Germany, and not rendered a citizen of the United States; I do intend to petition the next Assembly to confirm the right transfered to me by the said Mary Magdalena, and to grant unto me the interest of the state in any land of which the said John Frederick died seized.

JACOB MICHAEL.

September 1.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN who has been used to do the work of a waiting maid—can be expert when she pleases, and I believe her to be honest. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Sept. 27.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional Capital of the Potomack Company are required to pay to William Hartshorne, Treasurer, on or before the first day of November next, twenty per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

☞ In consequence of a failure in payment by the holders of one share in the additional Capital of the Potomack Company, the said share will be exposed to sale by public auction, at the Union Tavern in George-Town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the first Monday of November next.

Those who may have business with the Directors will please to take notice, that their meetings will be held alternately on the first Monday in each month, at George-Town and Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JAMES KEITH,
J. TEMPLEMAN.
JOHN MASON, } Direct'rs

George-Town, Sept. 13.

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract

N. B. A bond and athler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in a proposals.

C. MYERS,
Enginier to the Potomack Company.

City of Washington. April 19.

A Place wanted.

A Young Gentleman who is a native of France, but speaks the English language, and is acquainted with business, would be glad of employment as a clerk in a Wholesale or Retail Store.——He can produce satisfactory credentials of his ability and integrity. A line directed to A. B. and left with the Printer, will be punctually attended to. Sept. 20.

THE Trustees of the Academy of Alexandria, desirous of placing it on a respectable footing, have engaged Mr. M. T. Kirk, a gentleman of approved abilities, to take charge of the Mathematical School. He will commence on Monday the 10th of October, to teach the various branches of Mathematics, also the English Grammar, Writing, Book-keeping, and Geography.

The Rev. Mr. Muffet continues to teach the English, Greek, and Latin languages.

The Washington Free School, supported by the bounty of the President of the United States is under the care of Mr. Edmonds, and open to those children whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for their instruction.

STEPHEN COOKE, Pres.
GEO. GILPIN,
H. ROSE, } Visitors.

Sept. 27

Fredericksburg Races.

THE former meeting of the subscribers to the Races to be run near Fredericksburg being very thin, and the rules established by said meetings being thought by a number of said subscribers, this day assembled, inadmissible; the following rules and regulations are finally agreed upon, viz.

The Races will commence on the third Tuesday in October next, over the course on the ground of Mann Page, Esq.

The first day's Purse, Four hundred dollars, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding.

The second day Three hundred dollars, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse the first day only excepted.

And the third day for the balance of the subscription, together with the entrance money; free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses the two preceding days only excepted.

No person or persons will be permitted to start horse, mare, or gelding, for either day's purse, unless he shall subscribe ten dollars, and pay an entrance of eight dollars.

The first day's race four mile heats; the second three mile heats; and the third, two mile heats; carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the late Bowling-Green Jockey Club.

☞ Subscribers are directed to pay immediately unto Mr. Larkin Stanard, the amount of their several Subscriptions, who is authorised to act as treasurer, to have the field in proper order, &c.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 1.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3d of September, '96, at the General Office of the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings in this State:—Resolved that the following be published.

Doubts having arisen under the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the said Society, whether those who had paid their premiums unto the Cashier-general, had their property insured from the day of payment. The following question has been submitted to John Marshall, John Wickham, and Edmund Randolph, Esqs.—to wit:

Are those persons who have paid, or may hereafter pay, their respective premiums entitled to the benefit of assurance, under the law constituting the society, and the constitution, rules, and regulations thereof, before the premiums upon the certified value of buildings to the amount of 1,500,000 *dollars are paid?*

Who have each given his opinion at large, all agreeing, that the insurance takes place from the day of payment, although the premium to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars have not been paid in; and although the policies have not issued. And as it appears that those who have given in their declarations are bound to pay the premiums, with an interest thereon, and may be subject to pay for their proportion of losses, in addition, although they are not to have the benefit of insurance until they pay their premiums, will readily see in how disadvantageous a situation they stand while they remain delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM F. AST,
Principal Agent.

JUST IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN CLARE,

At Mr. Marsteller's store Prince-Street,

At a moderate advance for Cash, or approved Notes at 60 *Days,*

20 pieces Chocolate Chintz Callicoes.
54 doz. Printed Cotton Hankerchiefs.
10 doz. do. do. Shawls.
39 doz. Black Silk Handkerchiefs.
30 doz. Check Linen do.
36 ends Clouded and Twilled Nankeen.
1 box White Thread Edgings, containing 57 pieces.
A few Demies, Muslins, &c.
24 English Saddles.
5 doz. do. Snaffle, Weymouth, &c. Bridles.
26 Best Plated Fashionable Snaffle Bitts.
9 doz. Horse Brushes.
9 doz. 5 and 7 Barred Curry-Combs.
80 doz. Silver, Gilt, and Plated Elegant Garnished Whips.

The Saddles and Bridles, which are warranted, will be sold singly; Curry-Combs, Brushes, and Whips by the half dozen: and all the other articles by the piece only.

June 28.

FOR SALE.

A full blood English dark chesnut Mare,

SIX years old, fourteen hands and an half high imported in the Elizabeth, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool, was landed the 15th June, 1795.

She was bred by Mr. Richardson of Brough, near Appleby, Westmoreland; was got by Norton-Conyers, (own brother to Rockingham) out of Merryless which was got by Eclipse. Norton-Conyers got by Highflyer, Dam Purity, by Match'em, out of Mr. Pratt's Squirt mare by Squirt, sire of Marsk and Syphon, and grandsire of Eclipse, &c. &c.

Independent of her qualities as a Racer, she is well made for a brood Mare, and of the best stock England ever produced.

For particulars enquire of John Clare Prince-Street Alexandra. July 26.,

---

For Sale,

ABOUT 800 acres of good farming Land in Fairfax County, situate about 12 miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from George-town & the Federal City. It has been laid off into tenements from 100 to 200 acres, all of which are in very good repair, having commodious dwelling houses, barns, orchards, &c. on it.—The tenants now on it are chiefly tenants at will. I will sell this land either in small parcels or altogether, as may best suit the purchaser: Further particulars are thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one disposed to purchase will wish to see the land.

MORDECAI C. FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, Oct. 6. 3w1w.

Bank of Alexandria,

JUNE 16, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpse of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up. By order of the board.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank Paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the Money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

FOR SALE,

A LEASE for three lives unexpired on Fifty Acres of Land within one mile of the Red-House, in Prince William County, on the main road leading from Pennsylvania to Carolina. The land is of first rate quality, and part of it will make excellent meadow. It is well watered and timbered. On it there is Fencing, a Store House, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. The lease is subject to an annual rent of five hundred pounds of Tobacco. It is in a rich neighbourhood, and is thought an excellent stand for a retail store.

ARESS BUCKNER } Attorneys for
JOHN MUNCASTER } Jas. H. Hooe.

N. B. The Premisses will be shewn, and terms made known, by Aress Buckner, in Loudoun County, within six miles of the premisses.

Sept. 22. 1m.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of this state, by the mayor and commonalty of the town of Alexandria, to incorporate with the said town, the several additions lately laid out, and adjoining thereto; also to alter the day of holding the Court of Hustings, and to enlarge the jurisdiction thereof.

Alexandria, August 16. 2 m.

IN COUNCIL, August 24.

ORDERED, That a petition be presented to the next Assembly, to empower the Mayor and Commonalty in all cases where proprietors of the ground will not pay the taxes assessed upon his ground, and the cost of removing those nuisances which may be found upon the grounds held by them, to sell so much of their ground as will be necessary to raise the taxes so assessed, and the money which may be expended in removing the nuisance from such person's ground. JONAH THOMPSON,

MAYOR.

FOR SALE,

THE Land whereon the subscriber now lives, containing from 700 to 750 acres. It is a high and healthy situation, lies on the road leading from Alexandria to Colchester, twelve miles from the former, four from the latter, and four from the Occoquan Mills, is within a mile of tide water—has a good Mill Seat—a large and valuable improved meadow, with a sufficient quantity of other good meadow lands—valuable orchards of apple and peach trees, not less than three hundred of each, all bearing, the greater part of the apple tree were planted about fifteen years past—has a variety of cherry trees, pear trees, &c. One hundred and twelve bushels of wheat has been sown on the land in proper season. On this land are convenient dwelling houses and out houses, also, a framed barn 40 feet by 20, a granery 20 foot square, sealed and plank floor, hay-house, and stablage for 15 horses, a well of excellent water, securely walled in, an extensive garden and yard pailed in, (the garden highly manured.) The whole land is well fenced in and divided into five convenient fields, and several grass lots. An unexpected reverse of fortune renders the sale of this property indispensible.—Possession to be given at Christmas.

Also, on Wednesday the 16th of November, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be sold at public sale, on six months credit, all the subscriber's Property, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, a valuable stud horse that is quiet and gentle, and is a most excellent draft horse, three or four yoke of oxen, an ox waggon, two horse carts, a parcel of well made tight casks, all new, farming and plantation utensils. The purchasers to give bond with approved security—the bonds to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. All sums under five pounds to be paid down. 6 per cent will be allowed for prompt payments.

JOHN FOWLER,

October 6.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.